NEISUESTRAUBER FERVAND UND FALSKER AND THE STAR

to authorize the Postmaster General to discontinue the vice in the states where it is liable to be inter-

un, (opp.) of Mo , moved to add that the Se y of the Treasury be directed to prevent any attempt t the revenue in such States. OCCLAS, (opp.) of Ill., suggested that this was not

the proper place to offer this amendment.

Mr. Gams said it was a direct attempt to strike at the

States claiming to be out of the Union. Is there insurrection in any State, or obstruction to the mail service in
any State? Even if there were, the Postmaster General
or President has no power to interfere unless asked by
the Governor of the State.

Mr. HEGEMELL, (opp.) of Ark, offered the following:

Whereas, several states have withdrawn from the
Union, and the laws of the United States are no longer
unforced, therefore
Resolved, That the Postmaster General by directed to

Whereas, several States have withdrawn from the Union, and the laws of the Unice States are no longer saforced, therefore
Resolved, that the Postmaster General be directed to discontinue the postal service in the raid States, and make arrangements with the government of the same for inter-postal communication therein.

Mr. Grams withdraw his ameniment.

Mr. Grams with a same in the same of the discontinuance, "the secression of certain States."

Mr. Firth, (usp.) o' hio., suggested to say a refusal to acknowledge the laws, so as not to recogodes seccession: also to strike out the words "postal laws maintained," so as to give no reason to employ force.

Mr. Choman acc-pted:

Mr. Mason (upp.) of Va., said the bill was a declaration of the House of mourrection on the part of these States. He trusted the Sonate would look on the question of the House of mourrection on the part of these States. He trusted the Sonate would look on the question of the House of mourrection on the part of these States. He trusted the Sonate would look on the question of the House of mourrection on the part of these States. He proceeded to argue against anything which plunged the country in civil war.

THE TARDY BILL.

war.

At twelve o'cleck the Tariff bill was taken up.
The amendments passed in committee were read and adopted, except a few on which separate votes were saked.

A separate vote was had on the amendment reducing the duty on sugar, and placing a duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. Bigirse, (opp) of Pa., explained the action of the bill, showing the aggregate amount of the estimated increase in the revenue to be sixteen millions and twenty two thousand dollars, including the proposed duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. Gramis, (rep.) of lowa, moved to stall-words "relating to the stall-words "relating".

hays 24.
The amendment was then agreed to.
The next question was on the amendment placing a
duty of five per cent on wool. Agreed to. Yeas 26,

ndment pl-cop a duty of fifteen per cent ad a books and periodicals and on watches, was value of the service of Mass., offered an amendment that books which have been printed over thirty years be

that books which have been prieted over thirty years be free.

Debated at some length and disagreed to.

Mr. Lans, (opp.) of Oregon, offered his amendment, which substitutes essentially the tariff of 1846.

Mr. Douglas, (opp.) of Ill , soid he did not think it the time-gow to make any radical changes in the revenue system. The passage of such a bill would still more a lenate the affections for the Union of the Southern people. He hoped to see a system of commercial intercourse adopted that would include all the States on the continent. He thought the time auspicious for such a system. He argued in favor of such a system as the German Zollveria and free trade in contiguous countries. He did not propose to initiate any policy which would annex any of these countries, but simply to establish a commercial Union and have free trade with them. He suggested also that such a commercial Union might aid in the settlement of our present difficulties, and make the Union complete.

ompicts.

Mr. Bour replied. He said he did not wish
obe placed in any false position. The Senator from
dinois thinks the consideration of this bill will
od to the excitement, but he fortiwith introduces a
nore complicated system. The people of his State ('enn
ylvania) oo not think the passage of this bill will inrease the difficulties of the country, when it is evident
omething must be done to increase the revenue of the
country. He proceeded to argue in favor of the present
sill.

by which a duty was put on 'tea and coffee was reconsidered

Mr. Simmons, (rep.) of R. I., said that the government
was about to be demonalized for want of money, and that
if a duty was put on tea and coffee it would make no difference in the price of these articles. He moved that
the duties on a and sogar be limited to two years.

Mr. Hark said that be should wite for the duty on tea
and coffee because the necessities of the government required it, and if they wanted evidence of the fallen state
of the government they would find it in Mr. Buchanan's
preclamation for a fast.

Mr. Gissman said that the credit of the government
fell when it was known that Lincoln and Hamilu were
elected, and that if it should be known to morrow that
they had resigned, the credit of the government would
rice again.

se again Mr. Frankener. (rep ) of Me , asked if it was an abso-te necessity for Mr. Floyd to go back to the Cabinet

Mr. CLINGMAN—Not at all.

After fur her debate the amendment was agreed to.

The question recurred on the original amendment as modified, when it was agreed to by yeas 25; nays 21.

Mr. Power, (orp.) or Ky., moved as an amendment, "that all acts giving bounties to fishing vessels be repealed." Designeed to by seas 18; nays 37.

Mr. Bayarn, (opp.) of Del. moved to add the provision, "that the duties levied on any of the articles in the bill shall not exceen thrity per cent ad valorem in the port whence exported, except wines and brandles." Leat—by yeas 18, nays 23.

The next question being on the amendment, offered by Mr. Lank, he moved to account.

the port whence exported, except wines and brandles."
Lest—by yeas 18, nsys 23.
The next question being on the amendment, offered by
Mr. Laxe, he moved to anjourn.
It was states that there was an understanding that the
bill should be passed to day, and the motion to adjourn
was refused.
Mr. Laxe proceeded at some length to speak against the
bill. After speaking for some time.
Mr. Bakkin, (rep.) of Oregon, moved the Senate take a
recess.

Mr. Haker, (rep.) of Oregon, moved the Senate take a recess.

Refused—by yeas 10, hays 27.

Mr. Lank resumed, speaking on secession and general subjects, when it was suggested that if a vote was allowed to be taken on the tariff to night the Senator from Oragon could speak to morrow.

After some discussion and personal explanation, the question was taken on Mr. Lane's amendment.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass, moved to amend by inserting the first act of the tariff of 1867, with the rates increased to that of 1846, and the free list untouched. Lost. increased to that of 1846, and the free list untouched Lost.

Mr. Lane's amendment was then disagreed to by year

Mr. Iane's amendment was then usage each.

13. nays 25.

Mr. Foersa, (rep.) of Pa., said that he should vote for the bill, but contended that it was not for the advantage of New England any more than the ogricultural interest. The question was ben taken on the bill.

Aves.—Mesers Anthony, Raker, Sigler Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dooittite, Durkee, Possenden, Foote, Foster, Grimer, Bale, Harian, King, Morrid, Seward, Simmons, Summer, Ten Fyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—25.

Wilson—25
NAVA — Messry Bragg, Clingman, Dougles, Green, Hunter, Johnson, of Arkan-as; Johnson of Tennesce; Lane, Latham, Nichelson, Pearce, Fowell Rice, and sebastian—14. The Tariff bull was therefore passed, and the Senate adjourned at half-past seven P. M.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1861.

MR. BOCOCK'S SPERCH ON THE FORCE RULL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Volunteer bill reported from the Military Committee. Mr. Bocock, (opp.) of Va., in rising to address the House on the Militia and Volunteer bill, suggested that the bill should first be read. The bill being read he said:-It was an ungracious thing on the part of a member of so deliberative a body as this, to undertake to op pose in debate what was already a foregone conclusion. When he came to consider the bill, and the manner in which it was introduced to the House and the votes already taken on it, he was ecuroely left any reason to doubt that it was the fixed and determined purpose of the House to push the bill through to its final passage. His objection to the bid was however, so strong and so sincere, and so grievous were the consequences which he was convinced would follow from it, which he was convinced would follow from it, that he could not hold himself acquitted as a representative of one of the districts of the State of Virginis, and as a member of this Congress, if he did not seek once more, before the bill was put to a final vote, to put on record his carpest and solemn protest squares it. He opposed the bill on account of the objections which appeared on the very face of it, he opposed it in consequence of the effect which its passage was likely to produce upon the peace and prosperity of the country; he opposed it, above hill and more than all, in consequence of the policy which it microses, if it does not, indeed, in the strongest sense, initiate. He would ask, what was intended by the billy. He had is read at the Clerk's deas, in order that every member of the House might have it before him in all its bearings, in all its proportions, and in every part, before he demanded his remarks. He had yesterday character ized the bill as a declaration of war. He had so characterized it before he had an opportunity of distinctly examining it; and now, after a full and impartial examination of it, and after a full and impartial examination of the bill. He again amounted it as a declaration of war. And, more than a declaration of war, it invested the President of the United States, in time of poace, with dictatorial power. He was not in the habit of expressing burstelf in warm or exaggerated phraseology, and he would not speak of the bill in the house that the bill was all that he pronounced it now. Gentlemen' would remember that they had already acts on the stante thook with reference to this matter. They had the act of 1793, and the act of 1895. The latter empowers the President of the United States to call out the militis and to accept volunteers for the purpose of suppressing insurrection that he could not hold himself sequitted as a

and repelling invasion against the United States. It ame thereises in also to the other than also to the other than the presence the surface to the control of the country to calculate the military force to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion and to enforce the law. But the bill does something more than all the control of the country to suppress insurrection against the authority of the Chiled States. Now, in this connection, he would, in the first place, sak if they had any constitutional power of the country to the Chiled States. Now, in this council to the country to the United States? In the first article of the constitution, in that section which confered power on the President, it as yet that "the President shall have power to call out the country to ernment, and must ultimately in a republican form of government, and must ultimately in a republican form of the law would bring forth results so prompt and instantaneous as this; but here in the pesition he amounced. When Mr. Literofus article to the pesition he amounced. When Mr. Literofus article to the pesition he amounced. When Mr. Literofus article to the pesition he amounced. When Mr. Literofus what the present condition of the country would be. He did not know how many States weed to be in that position which might be considered an insurrection against the authority of the United States. If the entertained the opinion largely entertained by his Triends, he would say that there would soon be several other states which might be considered to be in a state of insurrection spainst the authority of the United States. Here, then, this bill, being on the statute book, the President would have authority on the union of the Chine and articles of war. He desired gentlemen to foliow him, while he briefly referred to the condition of the force when placed under the requiations and articles of war. The power thus conferred on the President was unlimited. Under it he could call out the militia of Ohio, and of Virginia, and of all the states of the Union, and place them under the rules and articles of war. Under these rules any officer or soldier who shall say a contemptuous or disrespectful word against the Fresident, and against the superior of the Union, and place them under the rules and articles of war. Under these rules any officer or soldier, he shall suffer such purchase, against the increase upon him by a court martial thus, when the military force shall be placed under the rule of the president, they shall be subject to a section law, and the President, while he was a state of the president, to require the such president of the president of the president of the country. This bill now before the House, they would find that the Section bill was a bight to darkness, as good to evil, employed by the head of the statute books of the country.

in the cotton States, and there was a government here. What relation the different States which now composed as short time heace to different States which now composed as short time heace to could not tell; but if they, by any measure like that before the House, precipitate a war, it will be the most terrible and devasiating war ever engaged in. It was not necessary for him to refer to history to show what the effect of the country of th clared at Chicago they would not do so. It was, therefore, a question between country and party—between the platform of a party and the constitution of a country; and their platform they could not give up even to save the country. This conduct was in strange contrast with the conduct of their fathers. Those great men made sacrifices for the sake of the country. They surrendered all their scruples. When they came to make the constitution of 1787 they agreed that the odious African slave trade should be continued for twenty years for the sake of the Union. They agreed that there should be ample guarantees to prevent slaves from excaping, and they fixed a just taxation. Yet when they came to the descendants of these men, and ask them for their rights—for this protection, for these guarantees—they say—No, we cannot give them, because they are against the principles of the Chicago platform. The President elect was row on his way to his seat of government, to assume the duties of his office in a few days. And what said he? Does he seem to be penetrated with the difficulties that surround the country? Does he seem to have a heart to sympathise with the sorrows of the people? No. But he declares that no harm has been done—it is all a very small matter, and nobody is hurt. Does he show a spirit of relenting? Does he urgo upon his friends cenciliation and compromise in these days of difficulties and troubies? No; far from it. On the contrary, there was not, among all the gentlemen on the other side who had steeled their feelings and hardened their hearts against yielding to the South just terms of conclination, there was not one who had taken a more offensive position than the President elect. No President since the days of Washington had ever been placed on such a position for good or evil. With the bonds of the Union sundered, with universal agitation and dismay enveloping the ceuntry, with difficulties and heart burnings spread broadcast through the land, the President elect told them that no harm was done, nobody hur

Thirty-three was resumed.

SPECH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM ON THE CRISS.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. (opp.) of Ohio, ad ressed the House at length in an earnest speech in favor of preserving the Union by peace, conciliation and compromise. He also advocated his own proposition, to give a veto power to the renate and the Electoral College to the four principal sections of the Union, so as to protect themselves against aggression.

the Senste and the Electoral College to the four principal sections of the Union, so as to protect themselves against aggression.

THE NAVY HILL.

The House passed to the consideration of the Senate amerdments to the Navy bill. That appropriating \$1.200 000 for the construction of seven steam screw sloops of-war having been read,
Mr. Garrett, (opp.) of Va., offered a proviso, that said ships shall not be used to execute the federal laws, or aid either the land or naval force in any States claiming to be without the federal jurisdiction.

Mr. Garrett said if there were no other reason, the bankrupt concision of the Treasury should induce the House to refuse compuremene in the Senate's amendment. From what had been said in the Senate by prominent gentlemen, these vessels were intended for correive purposes. Ameng other things he alluded to Mr. Lincoln's specches and a private conversation between Mr. Lincoln's specches and a private conversation between Mr. Lincoln's namely and frank, and dees not attempt to hide the claws of a tiger under the velvet fur. He does not, like his republican friends, seek to avoid the issue.

Mr. TARTON, (rep.) of Obio, thought it extraordinary that Mr. Lincoln should be held committed to coercion from loose conversations. If the seconding States shall return to their allegiance they will bring back the forts, &c., with them. If, on the contrary, they shall ultimately maintain a separate nationality, he did not believe any man would wish to enter upon a course that could result in no practical good.

Mr. Garriet whened to know whether the gentleman spick for his party?

Mr. Stanton replied he spoke for himself, and what he had gathered of the views of his friends around him. They would not be guilty of unnecessary shedding blood.

Mr. Stanton replied he spoke for himself, and what he had gathered of the views of his friends around him. They would not be unlike the national He will be not be seen to be of the republicans. He (Mr. Stevens) held different views. He thought it was the in

him and Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Starrow, in further explanation, said, in reply of Mr. Stevens, that he took it for granted the next administration will not recognise the constitutional right of secession, but that it will be treated as revolution. He took it for granted that Mr. Lincoln will see he has no constitutional power to forego the execution of the lawn in the mode i.ast calculated to create difficulty. If the Southern States do not return, and there is no constitutional mode of recognizing a separate nationality of course this business must end in war. There is no escape form.

tional mode of recognizing a separate nationality, of course this business must end in war. There is no escape from it.

Mr. Garrerr—Then there is no great difference between the two gentlemen. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is for retaking the forts, &c., now, and the gentleman from Ohio is for retaking them after a little while. I repeat, you have the declaration of the President elect in his public speeches and in his private conversation with Mr. Hutchinson that he intends to make war on the fourth.

South.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Ky., at this point, asked the gentleman whether he was for the Union?

Mr. Garnett—I am for Virginia seceding at the earliest possible moment. (Applause and hisses.)

Several gentlemen excitedly rose and moved the gallight be cleared.

Several gentlemen excitedly rose and moved the galleries be cleared.

The CHAIRMAN reminded all present of the impropriety of demonstrations either of applause or disapprobation. Mr. Bhown, (opp.) of Ky., asked his colleague (Mr. Anderson), who had said he was still for the Union, whether he was for coercion against States which have withdrawn?

Mr. ANDERSON did not believe a State had the right to secorde. Did his colleague believe sor He (Mr. Anderson) was for the Union and constitution, and the enforcement of the laws so long as we are in the Union. (Applause.)

Mr. LEAKE, (opp.) of Va., demanded that the gallerie

Br. Pakars., (opp.) of N. J., remarked, p. Of all except the indices.

Mr. Adrike (opp.) of N. J., remarked, p. Of all except the indices.

Mr. Adrike (opp.) of N. Y.—The galleries are behaving better than we are. (Laughter, and a voice—"That's a fact.")

The Claracan said if the applause was repeated he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Adressics desired to finish his remarks. He was not for coercing the South. He was not for force bills. He did not believe the government can be held together by force. He deplored civil war as much as any other gentlemen could.

Mr. Brows naked for corcion or force should be used by the incoming administration, would his colleague be for secession.

Mr. Brows naked man and would not support him, unless he cover up to the Union, constitution and laws. When a man coming from the North, East, South or West, does his dity as an American citien, and stands under the oil dag, he was willing to give hen, and stands under the oil dag, he was willing to give he has been democratic, the Catholic and adopted citizens of that district are ready and writing to stand under the oil fag.

Mr. Brown said his highest and holiest ambition was to do all to contribute to the perpetuity and advance the renown of his country. He was for the Union. His state was for the Union. Her voice had been, and was, for peace, compromise and conciliation. Old Kentacky's loyalty was beyond challenge. She had saffered most and murmured least. Her soil was the grave of the canonized bones of Clay, a great and good pacificator. She boasts her Criticaden now in Clay's place in the Senate. Her Peace Commissioners were now in council in this city, pleading for pacification. The bones of her brave sons were bleaching on Northwestern plains, where they fell in battle, defending their homes, wives and children of the men whose representatives on this floor delighted in defaming her institutions. (Applaure on the floor and in the galleries) In his policies he did not be leve in the right of soccession; but the

the morning.

Mr. Curris, (rep.) of Iowa, movel to amend the amendment by adding, "except in defence of the government of the United States." The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Garnett) had endeavored to convey the impression of intentional coercion or war in consequence. There were about nine bendred troops in Washington—a number not equivalent to a single regiment. Were they to take no measures for defence, when our ships are fired on and our sig insuited? There was war in the South sgainst the Union and peace of the country, and for the safety of our homes and firesides and for national defence we want the army, navy and militia.

Mr. Brancu, (opp.) of N. C., said it was true there were only nine hundred troops here now, but next year the number might be ninety thousand. He carnestly expressed himself against the keeping of a military force after the manner of European governments.

Mr. Pinners, (opp.) of Mo., opposed the building of the proposed sloops for practical and economical reasons.

Mr. Pinners, (opp.) of Pa., said he several years ago predicted that the foolish misapprehensions and attacks on the navy would result in the efforts a now presented of disbanding the American navy. If we are to madutain the government at all, this is the time and manner to provide a sufficient force for the protection of our commerce and fing.

Mr. Maynam, (opp.) of Tenn., suggested if these ves.

of disbanding the American navy. If we are to maintain the government at all, this is the time and manner to provide a sufficient force for the protection of our commerce and flag.

Mr. Maynam, (opp.) of Tenn., suggested if these vessels were built at the Philadelphia navy yard, this would insure them against being used for war or coercion.

Mr. Figurack replied there was no fear that that navy yard would not have fair play. The skiffol mechanics so well known to the country will secure the construction of some of them there, if the representatives of that city will take care of its interests. Although he was about to leave these gay and festive scenes, he trusted that the navy yard would not be neglected.

Mr. Moess, (rep.) of ill, advocated the Senate amendment. He did not think any cause of excitoment should shut up the navy yards and withdraw what navy we have from the ocean. The condition of the world demands that we shall increase our navy. He could not believe there will be any war among us. He could not believe there will be any war among us. He could not believe the good sense of our people has departed. If the South shall not make contemptible forays on the public property, the time will come. If the seceding States shall not return, when we will have a peaceable separation instead of a separation by war.

Mr. Garnett's amendment was rejected, and that of the Senate agreed to—111 agains: 38.

The House took a recess this seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. REFER, (opp.) of N. C., regarded the proposition of middle confederacy as an unmitigated humbug to retard the great Southern movement, and a scheme of political tricksters. He earnestly advocated secession, and condemned what he characterizes as the miserable doctrine of coercion. The President is a driveler in the hands of deslightg men, and General Scott is guilty of usurpation. He justified the firing into of the Star of the West. If it be again necessary to charter asother vessel for a similar expedition let it be a long, low, raking looking s

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION. The Virginia State Convention reassembled to day. A large number of resolutions on federal relations were

Most of the resolutions express attachment to the Union, in favor of an equitable settlement of the existing

most or the resolutions express attachment to the Union, in favor of an equitable settlement of the existing difficulties, denounce coercion and declare the purpose of Virginia to oppose it.

Some of the resolutions declare that the "union of the South is the safety of the South, and that each State should speedily resume the powers it delegated to the government when it was formed."

A resolution was tabled for raising a committee to inquire whether any movement of arms or men had been made by the general government to any fort or arsena in or bordering on Virginia, indicating preparations for an attack or coercion.

A resolution providing for the holding of a convention of the border States at Wytheville, on the last Thursday in March, was referred.

A resolution calling on the Commissioners of the Peace Conference for information whether any settlement acceptable to Virginia was likely to result from their deliberations, was referred.

Mr. Cirggens made a speech denying the statement that he had franked incendiary matter to free negroes and others in Virginia. He pronounced the franks forgeries. The committee reported that all but sixteen counties in the State had been heard from, and that the majority for a reference of the action of the Convention to the people was 52,867.

Mr. Crittenden will soon be invited to address the people here on national [questions by a large number of prominent men.

SECESSION DEMONSTRATION AT MOBILE.

The Trawns office was illuminated in house of the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson Davis.

EXCITING TEXAS NEWS

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 10, 1861 coach arrived here this mornin ure at Fort Chadbourne, by Texans, of the coach, with its mail, now over due here. The property of the company within reach is also soized, and the agents and other employees are said to be imprisoned It is also reported that Forts Chadbourne and Belkna

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Feb. 20, 1861.
Official vote of Washington county:—Majority against a convention, 974; average majority of the Union ticket,

he State has gone against a Convention by a large ma-

Four counties in Western Arkansas—viz, Benton, Washngton, Sebastian and Crawford—have elected Union delegates to the State Convention by over 4,000 majority. The najority against a Convention in the same counties is

PORTLAND, Feb. 20-11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool February 7, via Londonderry 8th.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's, 88's; Reading Railroad, 21's; Morris Canal, 50's; long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Exchange on New York, par a 1-16 premium.

New Orleans, Feb. 19, 1861.

The steamers news caused no effect on the market.

5'20m—Sales to-day 20,000 bales middling, 11 a 11's; c; sales of three days, 82,500 bales; receipts of three days, 82,500 bales; receipts of three days, 38,600 bales. Four, \$5.35 a 25.40 for superfine. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, \$4.

Mories, Feb. 19, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales, receipts do., 7,765 bales. String exchange, 102's; a 103's;

Augusta, Feb. 19, 1861.

Cotton advanced \$6. a \$6. on better grades: sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Charleston, Feb. 19, 1861.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19, 1861. Cotton—Sales to-day 1,100 bales at 7½c a 12 1-16c.

MORILE, Feb. 19, 1861. Cotton quiet; sales to-day 2,000 bales at 11c. for mi CINCINNATI, Feb. 20, 1861.

Flour dull and slow of sale, but prices unaitered with this expectation of sale, but prices unaitered with this expectation of sale, but prices unaitered with the sale of this expectation of sale with the sale of the s

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20, 1861.

Flour firm: Ohio, \$5 12½; Howard street, \$5 25. Wheaf firm: red, \$1 26 a \$1 31; white, \$1 40 a \$1 65. Gorn buoy ant: mixed, 56c. a 57c. Provisions steady and unchanged Coffee active at 12½c. a 13c. Whiskey dull at 17½c. a 174c.

Flour unchanged; superfine, \$5. Wheat firm: sales 2,000 bushela at \$1.24 a \$1.30 for red, and \$1.32 a \$1.50 for white. Corn advanced: sales 1.600 bushels (new) at 58c. a 59c. Coffee buoyant at 11%c. a 13c. Whiskey steady at 17c. a 18c.

Court Calendar—'This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIrcuit.—Part 1—Nos. 593, 641, 715, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 743, 745, 747, 749, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 767. Special form—Nos. 158, 2192, 197, 198, 169, 200, 201. General Term.—Same as before.

SUPREMER COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 1017, 1237, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1255. Part 2—Nos. 144, 208, 826, 940, 942, 502, 944, 946, 18, 264, 862, 142, 246.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the Delaware, Kritucky asp missousi state Lotteries.—Delaware, Entra Class 137, Feb. 20, 1861.

8, 56, 66, 24, 28, 34, 16, 14, 75, 67, 45, 35, 38, Delaware,—Class 138, Feb. 20, 1861.

74, 57, 65, 60, 55, 76, 21, 67, 53, 54, 46, 75, 2, 12.

Circulars containing schemes, with full particulars, sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri, Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri,

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries —

SUBSEK COURTY—CLASS 44, Feb. 20, 1861.

7, 47, 20, 11, 67, 30, 42, 55, 2, 64, 9, 10.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 23, Feb. 20, 1861.

51, 65, 56, 4, 55, 10, 31, 23, 43, 35, 52, 70, 28, 44, 37.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing

B. FRANCE & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Royal Havana Lottery.—See Official drawings is another column, for particulars. Address CHASE & CO., No. 23 William street, New York. Brooklyn Art-Photographic.—Chas. WILLIAMSON, established 1861. Fulton street, op

Cinton.

Major Anderson Taken!!

A splendid Photograph of Major Anderson, taken at Fort Sumter expressly for FARS 'date Root's, 363 BROADWAY, will be on exhibition in a few days. Orders received for

24 Photograph Portraits Taken in Six positions; artistically, beautifully done for \$1, at HOLMES' Gallery, 396 Broadway.

Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand and square Pianos are now considered the best manufactured; are warranted for five years. Warerooms, & and & walker street.

Where do you Refresh the Inner Man when you are in the vicinity of the Custom House! Why as BROWN's new French hesiaurant, is Broad street, opposite the bonded warehouses.

Why are the People all Flocking to y get all they ask for and more too. Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing schines at reduced prices. Office 806 Broadway.

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250 styles Glenn's Pertuu eries.
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250 styles Fancy Yoaps.
250 gross Phalon's Cocin.
250 gross Ham's Invigorating Spirit.
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engaged in the State of Hinois in the various manufacturing employments.

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No where can the industrious farmer secure such results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of whi

Now here can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

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